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ecuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 125

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK SHEPPARD—
AUNT CLEOPATRA'S MAID.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—CONNIE SOOGLAR.
PARIS AND HELEN.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
PARIS AND HELEN.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUNTER DUMFRIES
FRENCH THEATRE.—ISABELLA SCARLET.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.
THE RIVALS.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE RIVALS.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Maiden at 1-LA
BELLE HELENE. Evening.—GRAND DUTCH "S."THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FANCY,
&c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,
SCENIC TRAVELS, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "S."SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 565 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.TOMMY PASTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 221 Bowery.—COMEDY
VOLCANO, NIBLO'S MINSTRELS, &c.

IRVING HALL.—BLIND TOM'S CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
UNDER THE LIGHTS.EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 24th street.—EQUIS-
TIAN PERFORMANCE, LIVING ANIMALS, &c.ROOSEVELT'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTREL.—PANDORA.—PROGRESS OF AFRICA.HALL, 554 and 566 Broadway.—PANDORA OF THE WAR.
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 4, 1863.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day, May 3.It is said that Mr. Disraeli tendered his resignation
to Queen Victoria, but it was not accepted. Mr.
Gladstone is to press his resolutions vigorously
through the House of Commons and to the foot of the
throne.Baron Cravelli, the Austrian Minister in Rome, is
dead. Count Stackelberg is appointed Russian Minister
in Paris.By steamship we have a very interesting report, in
detail of cable despatches, from Europe to the 21st
of April, including a special correspondence from
Rome and South Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mexico city correspondence is dated March 29.
It contains the history in detail of the American
Legion which served in the liberal cause with such
honor during the later years of the French interven-
tion until the capture and death of Maximilian. The
names of the members of the legion and the regiments
in which they served in the United States
army, are mentioned.Our correspondent in Abyssinia, dating at Atte-
rat, on the 1st of March, again photographs the
topography of the British "Mexico" in Africa, by
detailing the rural scenes witnessed during a ride
with Napier's elephant and camel train and army.
The English soldiers opened some good roads, sunk
wells, obtained water by patent American pumps
and had otherwise prepared a very fertile portion
of the empire of the late Theodoros for development
by Europeans. The agricultural resources of the coun-
try, its churches, church services and religious orna-
mentation are described in a very useful and attrac-
tive manner by the writer.From China we have a valuable and interesting
correspondence, dated at Hong Kong on the 25th and
26th of February, reporting the progress of the inter-
national convulsions by civil war in the empire and the
efforts which are being made by the ruling Powers to
gradually break down the native barriers which have
separated the ancient land from the outer and civil-
ized countries. Prussia is negotiating for the
obtaining of the concession of the island of Chusan to
Germany, and thus place the interests of the Con-
federation in command of a great highway of
the China and Japan trade. The Burlingame
mission is referred to, with a caution
to foreigners not to make too much of the aristo-
cratic Chinese who accompany the envoy. American
interests, commercial and religious, were ad-
vancing rapidly. Coal mines are to be worked near
Peking. The losses by the great fire at Foochow are
reported. Admiral Bell's body had been shipped for
the United States.Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached in Holy Trinity,
Madison avenue, last evening on the historical pre-
cedents of the interchange of pulpits with non-Epis-
copal ministers. He argued that the custom of pro-
hibiting the interchange of pulpits was an innova-
tion and calculated not only to deprive the Episcopal
church of the sympathy of other Protestant
churches, but even to destroy its unity. At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday the Redem-
ptionist Fathers closed their mission, which has been
in progress with great success for several weeks.
Rev. Chauncey Giles delivered a lecture at the Church
of the Holy Jerusalem last evening on the differ-
ence between the doctrines of Swedenborg and
those of modern Spiritualists. The New York Bible
Society held its forty-fourth anniversary at St. Paul's
church, on Fourth avenue, yesterday. Rev. Dr. Hall
preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church,
in behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions. Rev.
Morgan Dix delivered the second of a course of lec-
tures at Trinity chapel on the subject of the "Chris-tian Priesthood." Interesting exercises also took
place at the other churches.Mr. August Belmont has written to the Con-
gressional Democratic Executive Committee announcing
that it would be impossible to get the National Ex-
ecutive Committee together in time to change the
day for the assembling of the National Democratic
Convention. The day and place originally desig-
nated—the 4th of July at New York—will therefore
have to continue.Governor Fenton, in view of the sturdy opposi-
tion of republican members of the Senate to some of his
nominations, it is said, proposes a compromise with
Tweed and his democratic associates. The induc-
ment offered is reported to be an unmeasured sign-
ing of the Tax laws, no matter what jobs may be in
them, by the Governor, and a support of his nomi-
nations by the democrats.Mr. Isaac Teller, a former member of the Thirty-
third Congress, who was elected over Professor Moore,
died very suddenly at Matteawan, N. Y., on Thursday.
He was riding in a buggy at the time, and died while
holding the reins in his hands. He retained his
sitting posture, and the horse that he was driving
continued quietly on his way for about an hour
and a half after death had ensued, when the com-
mittee of Mr. Teller was observed and the horse was
stopped.Richard Potter, on Wednesday, visited Joseph
Brown, the convicted child-murderer, at Hudson and
performed the Episcopal prison service.
In the case of Samuel Wilson vs. Thomas Wall
and wife, which grows out of certain property ac-
quired under the treaty by which Louisiana and
Florida came into the possession of the United States
and which has been before the Supreme Court in a
suit of Error, from the State of Alabama, Justice
Grier has rendered an opinion that Congress has no
power to settle rights under treaties except in cases
purely political.Elsewhere in our columns this morning will be
found an article entitled "Our Steam Vessels," which
gives a comprehensive account of the means adopted
by the laws of Congress for the safety of life and
property on passenger steamers.The new telegraph cable has arrived at Jamaica.
Three vessels were stranded in a late gale on the
Morant Keys.The Germans of New York city and vicinity held a
mass meeting yesterday, and determined to organize
a "Scheuten Fest" for June next. The organization
was completed by the election of Theodore Steiny
President, a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries,
and the adoption of resolutions favoring the project.
General Siegel and others addressed the meeting.Chief Justice Chase's Position—The De-
pression of the Radicals.Partisan fury has not yet reached its crisis
at the national capital, but the storm rises hour
by hour. The state of feeling and the heated
atmosphere the politicians live in are indicated
by every circumstance of the daily news. Noth-
ing more distinctly shows the increasing heat
of the struggle than the tone of the debate in the
House of Representatives on the resolution in-
viting the Impeachment Managers to clear their
skirts in regard to the notorious Alta Vela job.
By the revelations of the impeachment trial it
suddenly appeared to the country that the
Managers had virtually named to the President
a price for which he could buy them up and
strangle impeachment in its earliest scream.
They say they only gave an opinion; but it
is obvious that from men in their position an
"opinion" given to the President on his trial at
their instance must be either a promise or a
threat; and it is equally obvious that if this
threat or promise, that now assumes the in-
nocent character of an opinion, had influenced
the President the course of the Managers
would have been shaped accordingly. Im-
peachment would have roared as gently as any
sucking dove if Mr. Johnson had seized this
guano island for the clients of Logan and But-
ler. Caught in the act of offering this great
bribe to the impeached President, and chal-
lenged in the House to justify them-
selves—to show their honesty if they could, to
prove by any possible means that the obvious
circumstances of the case put them in a false
light before the country—how do the hono-
rable Managers answer the challenge? By turn-
ing with the fury of wounded wild beasts upon
the member who offers the resolution. Butler,
that scavenger of the law, hurls filth by nat-
ural instinct, and Logan becomes so wild in his
defense that he is called to order over and
over again by Mr. Colfax, who never calls to
order any man of his own party so long as it
is humanly possible to avoid it; and the trem-
bling associates of these men on the floor of
the House, seeing the evident trepidation and
excitement they are in, take the alarm, and
vote down the resolution, advertising to the
country that the conduct of the Managers in
this business must not be subjected to inquiry
for the sake of the party.Much of the excitement of the Managers
under this proposed inquiry was also due, no
doubt, to the general sentiment of desperation
that has recently taken hold upon the souls of
the impeachers. They find that they must not
stop to reason, nor let others stop. They
must drive, they must bully, they must in-
timidate, they must rush their case through
by every stimulating practice, or lose it.
They must compel their partisans to
rise with them in the excitement of
violent language and furious purpose; and
hence we see that daily there is less scruple to
answer argument, and that all that is said in the
debates of Congress, even on subjects the most
trivial, has less in it of discussion than of dia-
tribe and invective. All this radical despera-
tion is the immediate result of the position of
Chief Justice Chase. Fear of the one strong
man whom they cannot move—cannot drive in
the small gale of their fury—agitates the souls
of these leading radicals, fills them with
alarm and dismay. Chief Justice Chase will
undoubtedly assert in the Senate the authority
of his high office; seeing clearly that the
founders of the government never intended to
make the Executive subject to the Legislature,
that it was their clear purpose that when the
President should be on trial both the legisla-
tive and the judicial branch of the government
should conjointly review his conduct, the Chief
Justice will proceed, as a matter of course, to
charge the impeachment court in due time as
to the law of the case. Had the Managers
made any respectable case they would not ob-
ject to this; they would not for a moment
venture the assertion that to charge the court
was not fully within the line of Mr. Chase's
duty. In ordinary circumstances such a point
would be too violent. But they have made no
case. They have woven a tissue of flimsy
cobwebs that an honest judge must necessarily
demolish. But they must do anything rather
than lose their case, and hence, by compari-
son, no point can be conceived as too violent,
too outrageous, too extravagant for their
daring.Radicalism will make a desperate fight over
its effort to prevent the Chief Justice from
charging the Senate on the law; and if the ac-
tion be had under Mr. Sumner's proposition to
determine such points by a majority, it is possi-
ble that a rule may be made declaring that theChief Justice has no right to any voice. If
such a rule is adopted the Chief Justice, con-
sistently with his own dignity, can only with-
draw. This will leave the court without power
to go on with the trial. Congress must then
stop and impeach the Chief Justice. It may
impeach and remove him; and then it will be
in no better position, for the President
must nominate his successor. Here will be
a grand dilemma. Perhaps the Presi-
dent will take his own time in
making the nomination of the man who is to
preside at his trial, and perhaps before the
court can again organize with the Chief Justice
at its head Mr. Johnson's term will expire.
It is pretty certain that the country will
go into the election with all this impeachment
fury unexploded if Mr. Chase is driven out of
the court by the radical extravagance, and we
shall have a canvass unparalleled in excite-
ment. Extremists see in all this the danger
of pushing their madness to the last point. It
is dangerous to them to let Chase be heard.
It will be more dangerous still to attempt to
compel his silence; and in their desperation at
the difficulties that they find on every hand we
see an explanation of the maniac fury that
seems to be the only principle they act upon.More Disgraceful Scenes in the House of
Representatives.The gross personal debate, if debate it can
be called, in the House of Representatives on
Saturday, between Donnelly, of Minnesota,
and Washburne, of Illinois, was, if possible,
more outrageous and indecent than that be-
tween the Impeachment Managers and Brooks,
Chandler and others the day before on the Alta
Vela guano matter. The foulest epithets were
hurled at each other. Language such as no
one would expect to hear outside of the slums
of the Five Points or some other such dens of
infamy was used and reiterated in the halls of
Congress. Here is a specimen:—Mr. Wash-
burne said it was Donnelly's schemes of plunder
which made him (Washburne) oppose him.
"Every corrupt measure in Congress had re-
ceived Mr. Donnelly's support." He, Wash-
burne, "if called upon to make a personal ex-
planation should only make it with a member
(alluding to Donnelly) who is not covered over
with crime and infamy, whose record is not
stained with every fraud—with whiskey and
other frauds—with a man who has not
proved false alike to his friends, his
country, his constituents, his politics, his
religion and his God." This is only a
specimen of much more of the same sort from
Mr. Washburne. Mr. Donnelly was not be-
hind in the use of choice Billingsgate. He said
of Washburne:—"If there be in our midst one
low, sordid, vulgar soul—one mind barren
of mediocre intelligence, one heart callous to
every kindly sentiment and to every generous
emotion, one tongue leprous with slander, one
mouth which is like unto a den of foul beasts,
giving forth deadly odors; if there be one
character which, while blotched and spotted,
yet raves and rants and blackguards like a
prostitute; if there be here one bold, bald,
empty, bellowing demagogue, it is the gentle-
man from Illinois." Fool, liar, blackguard,
wretch, and such like epithets are freely used
by these members of Congress to each other,
while Speaker Colfax sits in his chair and
hears it all and the other members laugh and
enjoy it as fine fun. How dreadfully de-
moralized our national legislature has become!
These foul-mouthed members and an incompe-
tent Speaker are bringing the country into dis-
grace. They are utterly unfit for the positions
they occupy. As to Mr. Colfax, if there were
any way of impeaching and removing him from
the chair he has long disgraced and which he
is entirely incapable of occupying, it would be
a blessing to the country. All these scandalous
scenes, however, naturally result from the
Jacobin violence and usurpation of the radical
faction in power, and there is little hope of a
change, we fear, until the people become
aroused and in the next elections send another
and better set of men to Washington.

The Defeat of the Arcade Railroad Swindle.

The bill known as the Arcade Railroad bill
was defeated in the Senate on Saturday, upon
its final reading, by a vote of fourteen yeas to
fifteen nays. The lobby sharks have been un-
daring in their efforts to secure the success of
this measure, for which they have been labor-
ing all the session, and after the vote had been
announced they succeeded in getting a motion
to reconsider laid upon the table. This is a
parliamentary mode of keeping a bill still alive
after its defeat, and is generally resorted to for
the purpose of affording an opportunity to the
lobby to buy up opposing members or make
new terms, so that at a future day, and gen-
erally in the hurry and bustle of the closing
hours of legislation, the motion may be called up
and passed and the measure be pushed through
on a second trial. When there is no great op-
position to a bill, and when there happens to
be a slim attendance of members upon its third
reading, so that it accidentally fails to receive
a constitutional vote, the practice of tabling a
reconsideration is fair and proper; but there is
no reason why any such course should have
been pursued in the case of this Arcade Rail-
road swindle. It is very well known that the
scheme is impracticable, and can only be made
profitable by using it as a means of blackmail-
ing the property owners on Broadway or
selling out next year to the surface road.
Every respectable journal in New York has
denounced the job, notwithstanding the gen-
eral desire for more railroad facilities, and all
the New York members voted against it.
There were only three Senators absent, two of
whom were "paired off," showing that one at
least of the absentees was opposed to the bill.
Had the remaining two voted in its favor it
would have received only sixteen votes, and
would have still been defeated on a full Senate.
It is evident, therefore, that the object of
keeping the measure still alive must be to buy
up some of those Senators whose names are
recorded in the negative. The adverse votes
were Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Caldwell,
Creamer, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Genet,
Hubbard, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Thayer
and Williams. Let us see if any of these will
sell out to the lobby if the bill should be again
brought before the Senate.SPANISH RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCE.—Spain
seems bent on ruining her influence in the West
Indies. For some time past merchants and
traders doing business in Spanish ports have
been subjected to the most abominable and
unjust restrictions by the resident authorities.The policy seems to be to make as much as
possible out of every vessel that enters a Span-
ish port, and if money cannot be wrung out of it
by fair means, then it must be by foul.
The merchants and ship owners of New York
have had a meeting protesting against the sys-
tem of blackmail to which they are subjected
and for the maintenance of which the Spanish
government is responsible. The cases which
they cite justify their indignation. It is the
duty of the United States government to inter-
fere at once and put an end to this iniquity.
If Spain does not know what is right she must
be taught. Where are our ships of war, and
what are they doing?

Alta Vela Guano in the Impeachment Case.

The most incongruous things are sometimes
accidentally mixed up together, as we see in
the Alta Vela guano speculation and humbug,
with the grave and important trial of the Presi-
dent of the United States before the Senate.
This Alta Vela matter was first brought into
notice in connection with the impeachment
trial through Judge Black, one of the Presi-
dent's counsel, withdrawing from the case be-
cause the President declined to use his authori-
ty in support of the doubtful claim of Judge
Black's clients. If any proof were wanted of
the inflexible honesty and conscientious conduct
of Mr. Johnson in the discharge of his public
duties this would furnish it. We will say nothing
here of the very questionable conduct of Judge
Black in pressing such a claim upon the Presi-
dent at the time he was engaged as one of his
counsel, or in abandoning the defence at the
eleventh hour because the President could not
conscientiously grant what the Judge requested,
but we must say that the action of Mr. Johnson
under these circumstances redounds to his
honor and shows his high sense of duty and
inflexible honesty. The letters published on
Friday from Judge Black and others, and the
long letter of the Judge published on Saturday,
together with the spiny debate on the Alta Vela
matter in the House of Representatives, show in
the strongest light the pressure made upon Mr.
Johnson in this matter, and his admirable con-
duct, superior to personal considerations or
the influence of friends, when public duty was
brought in question. The second time this Alta
Vela matter came up was in the pleading of Judge
Nelson before the Senate in behalf of the Presi-
dent. Mr. Nelson felt it his duty to defend the
President against the false assertion which had
been circulated everywhere through the radical
organs that Judge Black had withdrawn from
the defence because the President had no case
to defend. Mr. Nelson explained the true
cause—the Alta Vela matter—of Judge Black's
abandonment of the President's defence, and in
doing so showed that the very Managers of the
impeachment trial—Butler, Logan, Thad
Stevens and Bingham—had pressed this Alta
Vela claim upon the President. This led first
to sharp words in the Senate chamber, which
were strongly suggestive of pistols on another
arena between Butler and Nelson, and after-
wards to the debate and scandalous personali-
ties in the House of Representatives on Friday.
All of the party—the Managers and Judge
Black—have found it necessary to defend
themselves as well as they could from the
damaging facts brought out by Mr. Nelson.
It is in this way that guano and the guano
speculators got mixed up with impeachment.It appears certain from this Alta Vela dis-
cussion and difficulty that our public men,
those even of the highest position in Congress,
and these Simon-pure impeachment Managers,
lose no opportunity to use their influence and
the government for private schemes and specu-
lations. Even while they were plotting to oust
the President from his high office on the flimsi-
est pretext they did not hesitate to ask him
to favor their schemes and speculations. We
cannot find language severe enough to de-
nounce such conduct. But those who grasp
at so much and are full of schemes are
apt to overreach themselves. For instance,
this Alta Vela island is said to be worth a vast
sum of money for the guano found on it, and no
doubt the lobby, with the other speculators at
Washington, expect to realize a great deal.
Now, there is no guano there or on any of the
islands, windward or leeward, of the West
Indies, worth to the farmer the cost of trans-
portation. It is not pretended, we believe,
that the so-called guano there is the excrement
of birds, like that of Peru; and if
that were the pretence it would be a
gross fraud, because the heavy and
frequent rains in that part of the world
prevent any accumulation or deposit of such a
fertilizing substance. It is nothing more than
decomposed coral reformed, with some little
mixture of shells. It is, in fact, nearly all
carbonate of lime, and has not as much fer-
tilizing quality in it as Jersey marl or burned
limestone. The reefs and peninsula of Florida
are formed of just the same material, and,
therefore, without making a fuss about Alta
Vela, Aves island or any other of the West
Indies, we have enough on our own territory,
if worth the transportation, to fill all the ships
in the world for all time to come. But, in
truth, there are hundreds of clay marshes and
clay banks scattered throughout the United
States where a much more valuable fertilizer
may be found. The whole of this Alta Vela
business, then, about which so much noise is
made, is nothing more than a great humbug
speculation for stockjobbing purposes. The
Washington lobby and speculators, including,
no doubt, many members of Congress, might
make money out of it in this way if the excite-
ment can be kept up; but after they have
found fools enough to buy the stock and some
poor farmers have been cheated into buying
the stuff called guano the whole affair will
burst like a bubble. It is about as great a
humbug as impeachment, though not as serious
in its consequences.

Our Steam Vessels.

We publish in another column this morning
an interesting article on our steam vessels,
showing the condition of their machinery, pre-
cautions against fire and the general means of
preserving the lives of the thousands of pas-
sengers that travel upon them. It will be seen
that some of the steamers referred to are not
as well provided and as safe as they should be.
Nor is this disregard for the safety of
humanity peculiar to ocean steamers alone.
The recent disaster on Lake Michigan, by
which nearly one hundred lives were lost,
brought into startling prominence the fact that
the lake steamers were utterly unprovided with
the proper means of saving the lives of their
passengers in the event of fire or other calami-ty. There is, we believe, a law of Congress
referring to this point and obliging all steam-
boats to be well supplied with lifeboats, life
belts and other like appliances, but it is rarely
if ever enforced. On the Hudson river there
is a large fleet of steamers plying continually
between New York and Albany. Thousands
of passengers annually entrust themselves to
the mercies of those boats, and yet if a disas-
ter occurs it will be found when too late that
they were wholly unprovided with means of
saving life. The life preservers, when such
things are on board, are carefully stowed away
and locked up out of reach, and the boats are
entirely hors de combat. The oars and thole-
pins are generally out of reach when they are
required. The same may be said of our ferry-
boats on the North and East rivers, which are
even more dangerous in the event of disaster.
The alarming sacrifice of human life which fol-
lows any accident occurring to a river or lake
steamer should open the eyes of the communi-
ty, if not our legislators, to this wanton and
reckless disregard for human life. Another
circumstance connected with the Sea Bird dis-
aster deserves attention. While the steamer
was burning an effort was made to launch the
lifeboat at Waukegan. On examination the
boat—which was kept locked up in a ware-
house—proved wholly unseaworthy, and to
have ventured out in it would have been cer-
tain death to the crew. There were only one
tholepin and two oars in the boat, the rest of the
oars having been loaned to fishermen. A thou-
sand examples of this kind might be given to
show the shameful, criminal course pursued
by the owners of steamboats and even by the
employees of the government.

International Debts and Credits.

The St. Petersburg Journal, official organ
of the Russian government, announced some
time since that the Czar Alexander had in-
structed his minister in Washington to re-
mind the United States authorities that the
time originally named for the payment of the
Alaska purchase money had passed, and the
Journal, after publishing the fact, expressed
a hope that the American Congress would
see fit to provide for the discharge of the debt
by the 1st of May. This is quite a friendly
and gentlemanly manner of informing us that
our imperial creditors expect their cash
momentarily, and may be quite effective,
by reason of its delicacy of tone and ex-
pression, in inducing Congress to order the
payment of the money. It is well to con-
sider, however, that the radical Managers
may not deem it prudent to send seven millions
and a half of gold out of the country just at
this moment, in face of the installation of Ben
Wade as President and a further inflation of
the currency, and may probably request an-
other extension of time from the Russians.The Emperor of Russia has, however, his
treasury necessities just as well, and may be
consequently compelled to decline to accom-
modate us further. In such dilemma we
do not see what can be done other than send
him the specie direct, or else order Mr. Seward
to draw on the British Treasury for the amount,
authorizing the Chancellor of the Exchequer
to take credit for the draft, when honored, as
against our Alabama claims charges.We do not require an immediate payment of
the Alabama claims bill in full; but as John
Bull is plethoric, as usual, of gold, he will not
be likely to refuse to oblige two friendly Powers
by taking up our small check in favor of Russia.
Indeed, the very fact of John's tardiness and
diplomatic writings about the discharge of the
Alabama damages account is producing a
rather demoralizing effect in the matters of
international debts and credits by encouraging
delay on the part of different sovereign Powers
in their acquittal.By way of Australia we have just had
advices from Polynesia to the effect that
Secretary Seward has lately been pressing
King Thakombau, of Fiji, for the payment
of eighty thousand dollars in gold acknowl-
edged by his Majesty as due to us for
losses sustained by American settlers in his
dominions at the hands of his subjects, and
that the Secretary assured him if the money was
not forthcoming on the 1st of May the Ameri-
can flag would be hoisted on the islands. The
King, however, needs time. His Majesty sold
some of his territory lately to the Emperor of
France, receiving in payment three gallons of
brandy. This he has consumed, and finding
that the French were rather "smart" for him
in the bargain, claims that there is a good deal
of money due to him in Paris with which he
will discharge our debt when he receives it.
Pending the moment of settlement he forwarded
the Whale's Tooth treaty promise mission,
lately reported in the HERALD, to Washing-
ton. King Thakombau has, no doubt, heard
from Australia that the British Cabinet
has made out a "bill of set off" against the
Alabama claims, Lord Stanley requiring to be
paid for losses sustained by the swift blockade
runners from the Clyde at the hands of our
naval officers when seeking to give "aid and
comfort," by the delivery of food, clothing and
munitions of war to the Jeff Davis rebels.
Acting on the same principle he will no doubt
enlarge his demands on France and ask a
round sum for the trouble which his people
may have had in roasting and eating
some of the French missionaries, and
thus sending them to the "promised land"
at shorter date than they looked for. Should
he obtain his money from Napoleon he will, we
are certain, fully redeem his whale's tooth, and
in like manner Secretary Seward may be com-
pelled to delay the Czar until he has either
the cash or a promise of temporary accommo-
dation from Downing Street. International
debts and credits are getting decidedly mixed.

The Croton Aqueduct Raid Defeated.

The New York "ring" made a desperate effort
on Saturday to push through the bill to despoil
the Croton Aqueduct Department by uniting it
with the bill authorizing the appointment of
four Tax Commissioners by the City Control-
ler, but were defeated by the vote of the Sen-
ate, which ordered the latter to a third read-
ing and sent the former back to the Committee
on Municipal Affairs. This finally disposes
of the attempt to seize upon the Croton Aqueduct
Department and to displace the present Com-
missioners; and the citizens of New York owe
a debt of gratitude to the Senate for its
action in this matter at least. The Central Park
Commission and the Croton Aqueduct Board
have thus far been kept aloof from politics
and managed for the interests of the city.Both afford a wide field for extravagance and
plunder, and if allowed to be controlled by the
Corporation rings would be made more expen-
sive to the citizens and more profitable to the
politicians than any other of the city depart-
ments. The people are aware of the great
advantages the city has derived from the
honest, upright and efficient management
of both these departments, and will thank the
Senate for having thus protected one of them
from the raid of the Corporation freebooters.

More Greenbacks and the State Legislature.

The political straws pointing towards a fur-
ther inflation of the currency are significant of
the purposes of the politicians of both parties
in view of the Presidential contest. Both the
radicals and the democrats are anxious to
make matters pleasant for the people for a
while by adding a hundred millions, more or
less, of greenbacks to the amount now in cir-
culation; and the signs of the times are that it
will not be long before Congress takes action
upon the subject. The West is still clamorous
for more paper money, and there are very
few elsewhere who do not welcome the
prospect of fresh inflation, with its attendant
speculation, high prices and temporary pros-
perity. Almost every man in business has an
idea that an increase of the currency would
augment his gains; and while the tide is rising
this expectation is not likely to be disappointed,
and speculation in Wall street will be more
rampant than during the rebellion; but it fol-
lows that the ultimate reaction will be cor-
respondingly violent, and the fortunes made by
the rise will in too many instances be lost by
the fall. As a matter of course, however,
every one hopes to have placed his affairs out
of danger before the reaction comes, and his
motto will be "After me the deluge."One of the signs to which we refer was
shown in the State Assembly last week, when
it took up the Balcom resolutions offered in the
early part of the session and passed them.
These request Congress to pass a law provid-
ing, among other things, for the payment of
the national debt in greenbacks. The object
sought is simply an inflation of the currency,
and those who are in favor of paying the whole
of the interest bearing portion of the national
debt in greenbacks will com-
promise with those who are opposed to
it, including the bondholders, by the
issue of the proposed hundred millions
of new paper money, which will have
the effect of stimulating trade and making
political capital for all concerned. The indications
on this question are not likely to be changed in
any way by the result of the impeachment
trial, the Presidential campaign being the en-
grossing consideration with the inflationists in
Congress.

The Condition of Mexico.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published a
special cable despatch from Mazatlan which
shows the state of things in that city and neigh-
borhood to be most deplorable. Mazatlan is
situated in the disaffected province of Sinaloa,
and is one of the most flourishing sea ports in
Mexico. The governor of the State of Sinaloa
had called on the merchants of Mazatlan for a
voluntary loan of thirty thousand dollars to en-
able him to pay his troops. The merchants and
traders of any standing in the community are,
with scarcely a single exception, foreigners.
On foreigners, therefore—on European and
American traders—this most iniquitous burden
is to rest. This, however, is not all. General
Corona convened the merchants at his head-
quarters and demanded a loan of one hundred
thousand dollars. The merchants, of course, had
no choice but to consent. Such is the state of
things in the province of Sinaloa, and it may
not unjustly be regarded as a specimen of the